The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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DAUGHERTY, CORNERED, TALKS OF HIS "RIGHTS"

Attorney General Daugherty shows that he is susceptible to a public opinion that now overwhelms him. In a letter—for publicity purposes—to Senator Pepper, he pleads:

"The basest criminal, standing before the bar of justice, has the right to trial by his peers. Am I to be denied a right granted to even the basest criminal?"

This whimper is by one who ignored every guarantee railroad shop men are supposed to possess. He said they were conspirators, revolutionists, and enemies of law and order.

He denied them rights "granted to even the basest criminal," though they were charged with violating criminal law.

He secretly prepared an injunction against them and turned loose the biggest mob of deputy sheriffs ever assembled in this country.

And then this darling of plutocracy boastfully declared:

"But it may be understood that so long and to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States, I will use the power of government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the anti-union shop."

This public alignment of the nation's first legal official with the advocates of industrial serfdom indicates his knowledge of the constitution and his duties.

The selection of Burns as head of his secret service is additional light on the attorney general's viewpoints.

Burns' career as a strikebreaker is in line with that of his chief, but Burns' record as a corruptor of jurors should challenge the attention of every law-abiding citizen.

Burns and Daugherty control the nation's secret service while special counsel, appointed by the president, is attempting to reach the bottom of Teapot Dome.

Are thinking men supposed to believe that Daugherty is in sympathy with that investigation?

Will that special counsel be so reckless as to trust Burns?

If Daugherty favors the Teapot Dome probe, where has he indicated it?

The attorney general's plea for his "constitutional rights" is sob stuff. The constitution has nothing to do with the president ousting or retaining a cabinet official.

According to Daugherty's reasoning a man is not ethically equipped to be attorney general of the United States so long as criminal charges have not been proven against him.

To keep out of jail is not the first requisite of a cabinet official. The two essentials are competency and the people's confidence.

Mr. Daugherty has neither.

BIG BIZ SHOWS TEETH: IT WILL NOT BE TAXED

Washington, March 1.—"Corporations have warned you they will not pay taxes on stock dividends or on undistributed profits," said Congressman Lozier, who reminded his colleagues of a recent speech by Congressman Mills who has been referred to as the czar of the house as one who "more nearly represents the views, if not the interests of Wall street than any other man in this body."

When were discussing the amendments relating to tax on stock dividends and undistributed profits," said Mr. Lozier, "what did the able gentleman from New York (Congressman Mills) say? Did he not say, in substance: 'Wealth will find a way to get around these amendments'?; that congress is powerless to compel corporations to pay a tax on their undistributed profits or on profits distributed in the form of stock dividends?

"He frankly told us that if necessary to evade paying a tax on these profits, corporations would go through the mock ceremony of disorganizing and then reorganizing their concerns, or would sell their stocks and take a 'paper loss,' and then go in the market and buy back the same stock or stocks of similar character—in either case of circumlocution utilized for the sole purpose of evading the payment of their just proportion of national taxation.

Mr. Lozier declared that taxable returns of income, earnings of wealth and population have dwindled so rapidly and so tremendously as to justify the conclusion that that the great aggregations of wealth are not reporting their taxable incomes.

The speaker said that three-fourths of the clerical work in the income tax unit of the treasury department and probably two-thirds of the expense of maintaining that unit is caused by the failure of corporations and the rich to make honest returns under the law.

EXCLUSION OF JAPS IS NOT UNUSUAL LAW

San Francisco, March 1.—In a statement signed by officers of the American legion, the state federation of labor, the native sons of the golden west, these citizens declare that the pending immigration bill does not single out the Japanese for exclusion.

"This provision applies to all the yellow and brown races, comprising about half the population of the globe, and includes Hindus, Malays, Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos, with whom the Japanese constitute only a small fraction," the Californians state.

"The Japanese are a distinct accord with the federal law forbidding naturalization of certain aliens, passed in 1790, which has been observed by them in this particular, nor has complaint in regard to this law or its effect on Japan at any time until within the past few decades, since she started her policy of colonization in the United States.

"Since Japan insists that this country shall not exclude by legislation who will bar her nationals, even directly, as immigrants, it is proper to point out that Japan has been making grants to her country the Chinese and Koreans—thereby discriminating against her own color. Her double-dealing true—is that such a policy is demanded by the interests of the Japanese people."

EMPLOYES COERCED TO OPPOSE BONUS

Washington, March 1.—In an address at the National press club John Barker, industrial counselor of the American legion, revealed methods used by corporations in their fight against the soldiers' bonus.

Letters were read from officials of Pittsburgh corporations who are known to be business associates of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The latter is the leading figure in opposition to the bonus.

These corporations, said Commander Quinn, include the Aluminum company of America, which experienced some degree of prosperity during the dark days of the war by increasing the price of aluminum from 10 cents to 80 cents a pound." This concern, together with the Gulf corporation's and other business concerns, are referred to in the parlance of finance as "the Mellon interests," said the legion official.

USE COMPANY "UNION"

Topeka, Kan., March 1.—The Santa Fe railroad is proving to anti-union railroads that the hand-picked company "union" has other merits than keeping wages down.

The Santa Fe is using its company "union" to agitate against any change in the transportation act.

Small business men and farmers who have given their moral support to the company unions now see this Santa Fe adjunct pleading with congress for no change in the law, and with the interstate commerce commission for any change in the high passenger and freight rates.

UTILITY POWER TO CITIES

Albany, N. Y., March 1.—The municipal ownership and operation of public utilities in the cities of this state is provided for in bills introduced in the state legislature.

The legislation is intended to empower cities to own and operate water supply, heating, lighting and telegraphic and telephone communication business and other public services.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES

Memphis, Tenn., March 1.—Painters have raised wages 12½ cents an hour, or to $1. Spraying machine operators will be paid $1.12½ an hour and sign painters $1.25 an hour.

TO PROTECT BUILDERS' LIVES

Louisville, March 1.—Organized labor is urging the legislature to protect building craftsmen by compelling the use of scaffolding and counter-floors in accordance with a new law.

21,323 TOILERS ARE DOOMED; WILL BE KILLED DURING 1924

Los Angeles, Cal., March 1.—Two workers are killed in this state each day and fully 450 will be injured during every 24-hour period, said Will J. French in an address on "Industrial Safety." He said 21,323 workers throughout the country will be killed this year.

The speaker is a member of the California industrial accident commission. He said that the familiar slogan, "conservation of natural resources," leads the student to believe it is time to introduce a phrase that will have for its object "the preservation of human life," the real wealth of the nation, which is frequently recklessly lost to society." The speaker suggested that "a place could well be given to a department in the federal government that would guide activities to stem the great waste."

Carl Hookstadt, recognised as a painstaking investigator and statistician, predicted in the November, 1923, issue of the United States Monthly Labor Bulletin, that 21,323 workers will be killed in industry during the present year. Mr. French recalled other startling predictions by Mr. Hockstadt: There will be 1,728 workers who will suffer permanent total disability in 1924. The number of permanent partial disabilities will be 21,629 during this period, and the temporary total disabilities will be 2,324,829. The working days lost will be 227,169,970, and the wage loss, based on $4.50 a day, will total $1,-$22,264,866.

"Physical and mental health are both necessary to make industrial safety a vital force," said Mr. French. "The man in poor health is prone to accident. His condition may be caused by dust, fumes, gases, bad air, poor lighting, or a temperature in the workshop that is debilitating. The relation of temperature to humidity has received but little study. A continual army of employes recruits the ranks of those stricken by disease, and the primary cause of their ill health can be found in conditions of employment that need remedying. Fatigue, long hours and monotony of work are factors that produce physical weakness.

"Occupational diseases are not included in many of the compensation laws of the United States. Fortunately, California considers the afflicted from this cause just as much entitled to compensation as the man who loses a hand in a saw mill.

"Mental health is a difficult subject to handle. The alarming percentages quoted by government experts during the world war illustrate the connection that mental weakness has with industrial safety.

"Too much credence is placed upon the cries of negligence and carelessness in considering accident causes. The fact is that there isn't perfect coordination between mental, physical and nervous systems of the human body."

The speaker declared that there is need of a new outlook in considering industrial safety. Mechanical guarding, shop committees and similar efforts must be continued, but these do not cover conditions that are beyond the shop.

"'Safety first' is a slogan that has lost its force because it is stuffed with selfishness and does not adequately express the preservation ideal," said Mr. French.

War Profiteers' Orgy Reaches Dizzy Height

Washington, March 1. — New light was thrown on the orgy of war profiteers by Congressman Watkins in a speech favoring an excess-profits tax.

He quoted court records to show that "many firms were making profits from 36,327 per cent and less, some of them 1,500 per cent, many of them 3,600 per cent."

Reasons why an excess-profits tax should be enacted to be found in the records of the federal courts, said Mr. Watkins.

The Lever act was intended to stop profiteering, but the United States supreme court set that law aside. Firms that had been fined under the act asked that the fines be returned to them. It was at these trials that profits of as high as 36,327 per cent were made a matter of record. This unbelievable profit was made by a white soap company. One iron concern made a profit of 1,403 per cent, and one steel concern 2,546 per cent.

"These are just a few of the cases which justify some kind of excess-profits tax," said Congressman Watkins. "It is the only restraining influence that a thief will heed, for that is no reason to commit extortion if the loot is in turn taken away and an accounting exacted."

INCOME TAX SECRECY OPPOSED IN HOUSE

Washington, March 1.—The house has voted that the ways and means committee and the senate finance committee shall be permitted to inspect the income tax returns of individuals and corporations. Under the present law, these records are carefully guarded.

The proposal caused bitter opposition. It passed by a vote of 158 to 100. One of the leaders against the plan was Congressman Mills of New York, who favors the Mellon tax plan. He charged advocates of income tax publicity with having political motives. He was silenced when Congressman Wingo replied:

"Brow-beating won't get you any where. I would rather be charged with political motives than with a personal interest."

Secrecy of income tax returns has resulted in charges of scandalous favoritism. Because of their influence with "higher ups," it is stated that large corporations are given substantial tax exemptions.

Congressmen Jeffers and Browning previously declared there was manipulation and discrimination in the income tax units of the bureau of internal revenue. It is charged that the government has been cheated out of millions of dollars by this method, and that employes who have refused to be a party to the wrong have been dismissed "for inefficiency."

QUACK FARM REMEDIES

Chicago, March 1.—"Is agriculture not a public utility?" asked John J. Dyer, director of the American farm bureau federation, in addressing a convention of state bureau men.

The speaker did not agree with every proposed relief to the farmers. "Congress," he said, "is being asked by some who are misguiding the nation's chief executive to appropriate $15,000,000 to institute diversified farming in the sick district, which will be about as effective as would be the institution of diversified manufacturing applied to an economically distressed New England."

It was declared that 400,000 farmers in this country face bankruptcy during 1924 unless agriculture takes a speedy change for the better.

RESIST SAFETY ORDER

Washington, March 1.—The interstate commerce commission is holding hearings on its order that railroads install automatic train control. The railroads say the order will cost $20,000,000. The commission insists that train control will save life and property. This difference between the commission and the railroads is repeated every time a safety device is ordered.

WOULD CURB BROKERS

Albany, N. Y., March 1.—Senator Nathan D. Perlman has introduced a bill in the legislature to license stock brokers. The measure is designed to put an end to stock swindling. It has been advocated for years without success. Senator Straus expresses the hope that this time it will not be opposed by Wall street.

BAKERS WIN IN EAST

Springfield, Mass., March 1.—Organized bakery workers in this city and in Holyoke have won their fight against the Massachusetts baking company. It is agreed that on May 1 the union shop will be inaugurated.

GREEDY BOSSES ATTACK STATE LIFE-SAVING LAW

Springfield, March 1.—One of the most unfair attacks on any labor law is now being made against the miners' qualification law of this state. The act is a life-protecting law, and provides that no one shall be employed as a miner unless he proves in the English language that he has had practical experience as a miner, or with a miner.

John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois manufacturers' association, is leading the fight against this law. He is spokesman for big business, as he was in the fight against limiting the hours for working women and other humane legislation.

The mineral legislative representatives of this state—Irvine D. Strain and Guy Young—have replied to Glenn's speech in behalf of members of the state legislature. The unionists show that their laws provide that any miner who secures a certificate from the examining board "must be accepted" into the union. This disposes of Glenn's claim that the union uses the law to its advantage.

The reason for the attack on the law is stated in this paragraph in Glenn's letter: Under the miners' qualification law "It is impossible to mine coal in emergencies."

This means that the law stands in the way of securing illiterate foreigners, ignorant of the science of mining, to serve as strikebreakers.

"We believe that a coal miner should know all natural conditions of gases, their component parts, and the dangers of them under changing conditions.

"They should be required to know the possible danger from dust explosions. They should be required to know, and to demonstrate that they know, how to set props, because a man who does not understand this fully may get himself injured or killed by using improper methods. They should be required to know how to test for the same reason. They should be required to have some knowledge of the explosive power of timber under various conditions."

Glenn told the legislators there are 35,000 miners in excess of the state's needs, and they should be assigned to other work. The trade unionists reply that Glenn is the one responsible for this condition because of their refusal to store coal in the summer. The other reason is the promotion of mining companies, also traced to Glenn's paymasters.

NATION-WIDE POLL IS TAX PROPAGANDA

Washington, March 1.—The Literary Digest's nation-wide poll on the Mellon tax plan is propaganda for that proposal, declared Senator Harrison on the floor of the senate. He charged that the documents issued in connection with the canvas did not use the word "surtax" in any reference about any other proposed plan.

"Whenever an organization starts out at a cost of approximately $400,000 to obtain a poll which is in the form of propaganda we must look upon it with suspicion," said Senator Harrison. "We find the Literary Digest filling two or three of its pages with reference to the plan on the Mellon plan. It is claimed 15,000,000 postcards were sent out to express an opinion on the Mellon plan. Its side purpose is to influence congress to bring to the attention of congress what the American people are thinking of, and if that be so it certainly should be a fair poll.

"Now, is that the fact. I want to read some of the data that goes with these postcards. Here, for instance, on the reverse side of one of these documents it purports to show how the Mellon plan will reduce individual income taxes, but it says nothing of any other plan that has been proposed. It puts it up to the country, and the only votes permitted are for or against the Mellon plan. It shows the reduction from $1,000 net income to $100,000. There it stops. It does not go beyond $100,000."

HUGHES PLEADS FOR JAPS

Washington, March 1.—In a letter to the chairman of the house immigration committee, Secretary of State Hughes renewed his plea that restrictions against admission of Japanese to this country be modified so that they will debarr them. Mr. Hughes insists that Japan be placed on the same footing as other nations, and be allowed its quota of immigrants.

JUICY PROFITS ANNOUNCED

New York, March 1.—A clear profit of $3,702,296 last year is announced by the American metal company. Officers predict that "profitable operations" will continue.

The Buckeye pipe line company places its 1923 net profit at $1,641,570. During the year the company paid $1,350,000 in cash dividends to stockholders. According to this bookkeeping it has a deficit of $208,430 for the year.

The Phoenix hosiery company made a net profit of $915,794 last year.

Company 'Union' Bonus Is Exposed

Chicago, Mar. 1.—Organized commercial telegraphers laugh at Western Union's bonus of 23 per cent of one month's wages to employes.

This distribution is not for the present year, with its increased living costs, but for the last half of 1923, when earnings made new records.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Journal makes this comment on Western Union's generosity to its company "union" employes:

"Automatic operators receiving $60 during the month of July, 1923, receive $13.80, which, spread over 12 months, means an increase of $1.15 a month.

"Operators receiving $75 last July drew down $17.25, or an increase of $1.44 per month.

"Even those in the $200 per month class find little comfort in the $3.83 extra per month.

"In other words, the Western Union telegraph company, which broke all earnings records for 1923, has doled out a few crumbs from its flower-bedecked banquet table to the hungry workers who made these earnings possible.

"The Western Union telegraphers answers the query in the C. T. Journal: 'Have you received your increase?' by saying, 'Yes: one-half of one per cent.'"

R. R. COSTS NOTHING; OWNERS GIVEN LAND

Washington, March 1.—In a letter to Senator Lenroot, President Coolidge said that free land congress gave to the Northern Pacific railroad was "not the consideration for the service the government received for the land."

The land was given to the railroad to aid in its construction, the cost of which did not exceed $70,000,000. Receipts from the sale of the land amounted to $186,118,533.14.

After building the road without cost to the owners, thus permitting the bonds to be 6 per cent yielders, the railroad erroneously classified hundreds of thousands of acres of its poorest land as "mineral land." This land was turned back to the government and the railroad acquired in exchange valuable timber on which there were no mineral claims.

The president's letter was in connection with the Senate report by the forest service that the railroad is wrongfully holding 3,000,000 acres of land. The letter states that the railroad failed to construct 1,507.21 miles of its railroad within the time required by law, thereby rendering the granted lands subject to forfeiture.

The looting of the public domain by the Northern Pacific is in line with its feudal policy toward workers. This corporation maintains a hand-picked company "union," and its system is honeycombed with detectives and spies who are employed to check the delivery of any trade union sentiment.

LONG BEACH CROWDED

Long Beach, Cal., March 1.—The "discovery" by the real estate and labor not to believe the publicity of employing interests who would flood booming California with workers.

This propaganda has crowded Long Beach with destitute out-of-works. Families are living in tents on a diet of milk and honey" after selling their homes in the east and south only to find they have been buncoed.

Recently city authorities needed 300 men to dig gas main trenches. In two days $186,118,533.14. men walks of life, registered for this work, which paid but $3 a day.

The public auto camps are filled with families so destitute they are unable to pay the small fee charged for accommodation.

WOULD OUST LABOR AGENTS

Richmond, Va., March 1.—It will be impossible to induce workers to leave this state if a bill now pending in the state legislature is passed. The act provides that all labor agents shall pay a license fee of $1,000 a year.

Some of the measure are hopeful that this will stop the migration of negroes.

Some people have complained that negroes' work and social conditions be made more attractive, but passing a law is easier—and costs nothing.

WOULD STIFFEN LAND LAW

Seattle, March 1.—Suit has been started in the superior court here to ascertain whether the Washington anti-alien land law, is retroactive and whether it can be enforced against Japanese who leased land prior to its passage.

BUILDING CRAFTSMEN GAIN

Waterbury, Conn., March 1.—Plumbers, electricians, carpenters and painters have signed a two-years' agreement with the builders' exchange. Former rates of 90 cents an hour are increased to $1.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES

Salem, Ore., March 1.—Plumbers and their employers have accepted an arbitration award that increases wages from $7.50 a day to $8.

IMMIGRATION FRIENDS JOCKEYING FOR TIME

Washington, March 1.—The national industrial conference board is jockeying to postpone action on the immigration bill and has recommended to President Coolidge that the provisions be referred to another investigating commission, and that the present law continue until the probers report.

The conference board represents a score of anti-union employers' organizations, all committed to the cheap-labor theory.

The present 3 per cent law expires on June 30 next. If the bill now pending is not passed by that time, or in the general confusion some other action is not taken, there will be no law governing immigration and the bars will be down to the greatest foreign influx of one country the world has ever witnessed.

If the trusts, transportation companies and racial groups can not make this situation possible, they will accept a hastily-drawn bill that will continue the present 3 per cent law for one year. This in the hope that next year will be more favorable to them, as the presidential election will be over.

Every effort is made to confuse and delay the issue. The national industrial conference board indicates this policy by its plea for information on the number of immigrants needed "for normally functioning industry." This is supposed to have an awe-inspiring and unselfish ring but it is not on an impossible foundation. On this subject there can be no agreement between employers who demand cheap immigrants for every job, and scientists and engineers who insist that if industry were properly managed and directed there is an excess of labor in this country now.

HUMAN EYE IS TAXED

Detroit, Mich., March 1.—The stress of modern civilization is unduly taxing the human eye, Dr. Emil Arnold of Ann Arbor told optometrists at their state meeting in this city.

"Nature intended man to live in the open, amid green fields and trees, where the light is soft and diffused," said Dr. Arnold. "Instead, he is now crowded into cities, facing the unnatural glare from stone buildings and pavements, straining his eyes with close factory work and placing perfect vision, nature's priceless possession, in constant jeopardy. Even the schools are demanding more eye work and the present generation is reaping the harvest of the sown seed," said Dr. Arnold.

BIG THEFTS ARE EASY

New York, March 1.—It is easy to steal $100,000, according to John S. Redmond, credit expert, who told the Kiwanis club that men in this city have become good to that amount on false pretense. The extreme penalty they must face is a six months' sentence. Mr. Redmond said that the federal courts could wipe out "90 per cent of the evils of the present bankruptcy law, if they broke up the bankruptcy ring in 24 hours."

GARMENT WORKERS TO MEET

Boston, March 1.—Local garment workers are arranging for the biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, which will convene in this city Monday, May 5.

THEATER EMPLOYES GAIN

San Francisco, March 1.—Allied theatrical employes and managers have reached an agreement. Starting September 1 next wages will be increased.

METAL WORKERS GAIN

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 1.—Organized sheet metal workers have raised wages to $8 a day. Practically all employers accepted the new rate.

EXCESS OF HOLES IN ALIEN LAW AID FOREIGN-SHIPS

Washington, March 1.—A wide breach in the immigration law would be closed if a measure introduced in United States port are compelled to carry out a crew equal in number to that brought in, said Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union.

The trade unionist pointed out that vessels often bring more alien employes than are needed to operate the vessel. He characterized this as a deliberate violation of the immigration laws.

"If each vessel is forced to carry away as many as it brings, the profit from bringing supernumeraries will be materially cut down and this particular temptation will be correspondingly reduced.

"Incidentally, a law of this kind would tend to place American ships on an even footing, as compared with foreign ships, in the matter of labor costs," continued President Furuseth. "American ships usually must now obtain their crews from the same source and undertake to bring all their crewmen back to this country. Therefore, on the average, they must carry full crews coming as well as going out.

"Foreign ships coming to our ports are supplied with crews from what their own countries are concerned, to carry their crewmen back to the foreign ship, in the manner of labor. A good reason why our laws should either encourage or permit them to do otherwise.

"The aliens who have always given most concern in connection with the Seamen's act are Scandinavians, the law which it is here attempted to close, are the Orientals — Japanese, Chinese, Singhalese, Lascars and Hindus in particular. This is because our immigration laws have for a number of years been especially directed against the influx of cheap Oriental labor. The very strictness of the laws increase the temptation to violate them by the use of the seamen's occupation or by other devious means."

PUBLIC OFFICER USED IN ANTI-UNION FIGHT

Chicago, March 1.—Speaking before the local federation of labor, Oscar F. Nelson, vice president of that body, called attention to the unity that exists between the state's attorney's office and union-smashing employers.

The speaker said this is not the first case where a prosecuting attorney aided employers, but this is the first known instance where the employers' attorney issued orders from the state's attorney's office to raid trade union headquarters and have trade union officials brought before him for examination.

Vice President Nelson showed that Dudley Taylor, attorney for the manufacturers, performed this unheard of feat in the case of upholsterers. These workers were waging a successful strike against influential department stores at the time. The merchant princes are heavy contributors to the anti-union associations.

When the upholsterers were arrested they believed this action was directed by the state's attorney. After they left that office, they discovered they were questioned by Taylor's "private agent" detective, who, according, though he attempted to terrify these workers, whose headquarters were smashed and their records seized.

Officers of the federation of labor called the state's attorney to task for his venality. He replied that he "only extended the courtesy of his office" to Taylor.

The meat cutters, painters, bill posters and other unionists have been victimized in the same manner. The federation of labor warns trade unionists that if they are called before the state's attorney they should be sure they are not talking to the employers' attorney.

BOSSES HIRE FIRE BUG

New York, March 1.—Louise Waldinger, confessed gangster and gunman, explained in Judge Nott's court how he was paid $50 a week for setting fire to buildings in which laundries were located. The laundries were not members of the Wet Wash employers' association, and the latter paid Wallinger for his arson.

The gunman said he "did such a good job" that his employers gave him $40 as a bonus. Some of the fires were started in tenements which escaped scores of families. Luckily, no lives were lost.

Wallinger and others who are at large as a result of his confession, have not been sentenced and it is understood all of them will testify against the association's officers, whose trial will follow.

The daily press, that continuously lectures labor on "law and order," makes no comment on these crimes.

OPPOSE REGISTRATION

Baltimore, March 1.—Secretary of Labor Davis' suggestion that immigrants be registered is opposed by the Baltimore federation of labor. The central body declared that this scheme would lead to the introduction of a passport system; that it will enable employers to maintain an espionage system of the worst sort throughout the country; that it will be a source of constant oppression, and that it will lead to corruption and demoralization."

UNABLE TO PAY RENTALS

New York, March 1.—The housing situation in Manhattan is not a question of numbers, but of price as well, according to State Architect Sullivan Jones. He said 78 per cent of the people of this state are unable to pay for accommodations in new houses.

"The present rentals are too much for the pocketbooks of workingmen earning $2,500 a year or less, Mr. Jones said.

BOILER MAKERS UNITE

San Bernardino, March 1.—The Boiler Makers' union has been reorganized. It was disrupted by the Santa Fe railroad during the shopmen's strike, but, as usual, the shop men "come back."

FORM BUILDING COMPANY

Charlotte, N. C., March 1.—Organized labor in this city is forming the union building and loan association.

GUN MEN FILL TOWN

Fayetteville, W. Va., March 1.—This town is filled with coal owners' gunmen and thugs hired by the state of President Frank Keeney of the state miners. Sheriff Conley declares he has not the power to disarm them, but here, but they walk the streets, with huge revolvers, and insist they are here "for protection."

The prosecution is carried on in the name of the state, but the coal owners supply the funds and the attorneys. Witnesses for the "state" testify that their expenses are paid by the coal owners.

BAKERIES MERGE

New York, March 1.—The Ward baking company is merged with the Ward Baking corporation. The first named concern has been warring on the Bakery Workers' union for several months in an effort to establish the anti-union shop. The new concern is to sort of a holding company for relentless of amalgamation, the bakery workers will resist anti-union efforts.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Hagerstown, Md., March 1.—Officers of the Maryland-District of Columbia state federation of labor have issued a call for the annual convention which will convene in this city on Monday, April 7.